

# WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION Vol 22, No. 10, June 23rd, 1970 Price 10c.

## 'ABOLISH!' - CUNLIFFE

Mark Cunliffe, President of the Students Association is to move that the SRC be suspended as from the beginning of third term. He is doing this to try to bring the question of the legitimacy of the SRC's existence to the fore.

Mr. Cunliffe, spoke on Sunday, about the pointlessness of an S.R.C. He spoke of the various reformers of the S.R.C.; Alan Brooks, Ron Colman and others

all of whom have failed. He said that no issues have held the interest of the student body which have arisen from the S.R.C. - all have been on students' own initiative. However, he touched on the major part. As long as students have their basic needs cared for, they will not be interested. Mr. Cunliffe suggested that if students want things done, things will be done - if students don't want something done then it won't be done.

He outlined a plan for continuing with the full-time President with a co-ordinating role. He advocates two types of general meeting

(1) 3 days notice with quorum of 100 called for on special meetings.

(2) fortnightly general meetings with a quorum of 50.

The normal procedure for getting action is to appoint a person or persons to do a specific task.

The President would act as Director of Clubs and Societies. He also plans to suspend the S.R.C. for a year. He claims that if the S.R.C. is doing something the students will notice and will want to call back the S.R.C.; if not they won't!

The arguments against this system included the irresponsibility of certain general meetings, especially stacked ones! One S.R.C. member suggested that an S.R.C. does not have to have the complete support of students. Students want the S.R.C. to do the boring administrative details and to carry the inevitable responsibilities and minor decisions. General meetings, it was claimed, do not give the same degree of control necessary to supervise elected office bearers.

The major argument against Cunliffe's proposal was that the S.R.C. does many small things, welfare matters, providing liaison with the C.C.A.E. and Duntroon and these sorts of things would not be done if there were no S.R.C.

Another S.R.C. member speaking against the motion quoted many examples of action over the past year which would not

occur if there was no S.R.C. He quoted things such as Lennox House, Part-Time Students' Association, Loan Funds, Typing Classes, Paths and Lighting and concessions. However these things do not justify an S.R.C., you must weigh them up against the costs

There are wider things that an S.R.C. should be doing, but just because the current S.R.C. is failing does not mean that the S.R.C. structure is also failing. Generally the meeting felt that an S.R.C. had a role to play, and its existence was justified - even though the current S.R.C. might be incompetent - this is no grounds for complete abolition.

And Morrison continued to make the tea.

The S.R.C. has passed a motion that two articles, one supporting and one opposing abolition of the S.R.C. will be published in WORONI, and that a fortnight later there will be a motion moved for the abolition of the S.R.C. at a general meeting.

Stephen Duckett

## STUDENTS ESCAPE PIG ARENA



MORE PHOTOS INSIDE

## CENSORSHIP

The last edition of Woroni had an article on South African and Australian racism suppressed, in parts, on the grounds of obscenity by Director of Student Publications, Andrew Morrison.

If one turns to page nine of the last issue and to the story entitled Australian Apartheid, there are several words, or parts of blacked out as is two-thirds of one column.

Morrison, for instance, objected to the much heard phrase 'As long as no fucking boong tries to marry my daughter', and amongst other expressions to Kel's revolutionary challenge 'Up against the wall mother fuckers, the time has come for change'. The latter phrase referred to the Parliamentary Rhodesian lobby of Kent-Hughes, Jess Killen, etc, but Morrison, protector of virgin morals at A.N.U. saw some sort of danger in his students witnessing such invest-

lets face it, words are not going to hurt anybody's morals. What right has Morrison, with his well known reactionary views on almost everything (even to the D.L.P. on the grounds that it is socialist) to censor a university newspaper on the grounds of obscenity, let alone for anything else. His censorship of the latter part of the article was so coarse that it was decided by Woroni staff to black out this part completely, just to keep the page aesthetically pleasing and slightly intelligible.

Worried by this situation, editor Podger moved amendment to Student Publication regulations at the last S.R.C. meeting on Sunday night. Podger pointed out that it was sheer hypocrisy to attach censorship elsewhere while Woroni itself was subject to similar censorship. He claimed that only in cases where the S.R.C. might be subject to Nbel should the D.S.P. have any power or control over material within Woroni.

Morrison appeared unhappy.

Duckett however, moved that an 'ad hoc' committee should be appointed to report on the issue

at the next S.R.C. meeting, after some 'thought'.

Kerr added an amendment stating that the matter should be brought up for decision at a Student's Association meeting.

Duckett however, countered by claiming that Kerr was naive to believe that the student body could adequately decide the issue and that the S.R.C. was the only capable body. Incredibly the majority of the S.R.C., deeming themselves to be God's own chosen, agreed with this view and hence the 'ad hoc' committee has been created, possibly to shelve the issue like so many others.

This S.R.C. meeting once again showed the 'elitist' approach. S.R.C. members took to the rest of the student body. It showed its lack of trust in the wisdom of student association meetings and yet still wonders why the bulk of students have very little faith in the S.R.C.

This writer believes that the student body capable of making decisions on censorship and that the vast majority of students will oppose this bureaucratic and petty act.

Why did Morrison, with his well known reactionary views on everything (even to the D.L.P. on the grounds that it is socialist) cause a university newspaper to be censored on the grounds of obscenity, let alone for anything else. His action on the latter part of the article was so coarse.

Steve Padgham

P.S. At the S.R.C. meeting on Sunday Mr. Morrison narrowly survived a no-confidence motion for his part in the censorship of last week's WORONI. The vote was 3-all and so the motion was lost on the Chairman's casting vote.



PODGER FADES AWAY

Editor: Andrew Podger  
Asst. Editor: Barbara Callcott  
Business Manager: Rod Smyth  
And: James Whittington, Dave Spratt, Peter Symonds

Chris Bain, Peter Clayton, Steve Padgham, Kel O'Neill, Maxwell Newton  
Printer: Maxwell Newton  
D.S.P. for pages 1,2,11,12: Mark Cunliffe  
D.S.P. for other pages: Morrison Morrison, Weatherby, George Depree

# A CHILD'S GUIDE TO ANU

**A IS FOR Administration.** The administration is staffed by public servants. They used to be called civil servants but this mistake has now been rectified. AA stands for arrogant asses. This is a synonym for administrators. The members of the administration are not very efficient, nor are they very friendly. Handle them with caution. Do not bend fold or pin, but if possible, punch. In triplicate.

**B IS FOR Bungles, Blunders and Balls ups.** See under A above and C below.

**C IS FOR Council, Student's Representative.** The Student's Representative Council was set up to administer the affairs of the Students. This it does with a varying degree of success. The degree of success varies from poor to very poor. None the less, members of the S.R.C. are good for a laugh, if only because they take themselves so seriously. Nobody else does.

**D IS FOR Duelling.** Some academics are said to dual with their wits. Most of them are pitifully short of ammunition.

**E IS FOR Exams.** The author once passed an exam after three days work. He passed another exam while blind rotten drunk. Many of his friends have not passed an exam for years. Forget exams, at least until third term.

**F is FOR fascist.** See under Killen, Gorton, Hughes, and Cabinet, Federal.

**G IS FOR the phrase 'Good God Almighty, there's someone doing something new and original'.** Forget

this phrase. You will never have occasion to use it.

**H IS FOR Hashish; stear well clear.** The University is full of copper's narks. One student was arrested as he left the grounds. An unnamed individual had noticed something amiss and put in a quick call to the drug squad.

**I IS THE** most commonly used word in the place. I also stands for Intellectual. If by any chance you are, piss off. This is a training institute for public servants and Woolworth's managers and you'll be completely out of place.

**J IS FOR Jackal.** This an accurate description of any staff member when a senior position is vacant. Bear in mind the words 'hypocritical' and 'backstabbing'.

**K IS FOR Knowledge.** Do not confuse this with Learning. If you happen to acquire any, guard it well. It corrodes easily in a university atmosphere.

**L IS FOR Lickspittle lackeys.** As great fleas have lesser fleas, this institution breeds a variety of parasite which makes the leech look like a model of rugged independence.

**M IS FOR Money.** Money talks. In the University it positively shouts.

**N IS FOR Notoriety.** Around here it is the next best thing to being rich. Female students may achieve notoriety by copulating with the horses in the Vet school or with the Chancellor. Male students may achieve notoriety by beating the Dean of Students unconscious with their secual organ, or



copulating with the Chancellor. For the benefit of the ladies, the Chancellor is a good screw, but the horses are better conversationalists.

**O. A MARK** used by examiners to show that the student knows more than they do.

**P IS FOR Plagiarism.** Plagiarism is copying from one book. Copying from two books shows a thorough grasp of the subject. Copying from three books rates as original research.

**Q IS WHAT** you do to buy food, enrol, or use the loo. (English students who note the internal rhymes there automatically get First class honours.)

**R is for Rakesh** and that describes Union food.

**S IS FOR SEX'** If your interests lay in this direction (pun-ha ha) then drop out, buy a motor bike and hand round

the western suburbs. It's not that the girls aren't willing here, it's just that there's nowhere to go for a quiet scruff. If you find one, tell me.

**T IS FOR Teacher's College Bond.** See under Slave labour. Avoid at all costs, unless you like the idea of spending the best years of your life in Wee Waa.

**U IS FOR Union Board.** See under Embezzlement, Snobbery, Patronage and the Old School Tie.

**V IS FOR Vice-Chancellor.** The Vice Chancellor gets a lot of criticism. He deserves it all.

**W is for WORONI.** See under B above.

**X FOR breakfast.**

**Y THE** hell do we do it.

## ANYONE FOR BASKETBALL ?



# GORTON'S DILEMMA

An interesting exercise in expediency came to light in the Prime Minister's televised press Conference on Thursday June 18. The P.M. stated "that there are not sufficient grounds to prosecute" members of the Victorian ALP Conference who urged defiance of the National Service Act and, in the same breath, that "there is the difficulty inherent in prosecuting every member of a political party", which could be "extraordinarily divisive".

Many people have urged defiance before, but Mr. Gorton realises that prosecution of ALP members "would be playing into their

hands as suckers". He then stated that he felt that "if you have a law you apply it, or you don't have it." This surely means that the law relating to incitement will be dropped, as it should have been long ago, as should the rest of the National Service Act. However it is sad that the response is one of expedience. If Mr. Gorton really believes that the LCPDLP victory means that the majority of Australians are in favour of present national service arrangements, why do the actions of a few ALP members carry so much weight? Why did the government not respond to earlier public pressure, from outside the ALP?

Pity the poor twenty year olds. They're easily swayed by communists and rat-bag intellectuals. That's why we can't allow them to vote. Will their young minds be able to resist the (legal) barrage of unpatriotic incitement? Perhaps their other sort of maturity, which enables them to be called up, will see them through.

The Prime Minister should face the nation more often. Hopefully we might see more explanation of government policies and even some provocation of informed public debate about proposed governmental action, rather than the usual weak defences of political expediencies.

# PART TIMERS STRIKE

At a meeting of part-time students held in the Union refectory on Thursday night 11th June, part-timers expressed their faith in the Association and gave it strong support for its ticket for the S.R.C. elections. It appears that part-time students are at last taking a long, critical look at themselves, and are becoming aware of the effectiveness they could have within the University should they be able to mobilise the numbers to support their representative body.

Eddie Wheeler and Terry Walls were re-elected President and Treasurer respectively, and after some constitutional changes admitting the existence of full-time students and other such boring preliminaries as the President's report, the Treasurer's report, and the re-election of office bearers, the meeting got stuck into a self-evaluation of the Association's role. Chris Bain spoke of the need to interest part-time

students in the "political" activities of the University and urged the meeting to spread to as many part-timers as possible the concept of block-voting for the part-time ticket for the SRC. Andrew Podger countered this by saying that part-time students were a body large enough to by-pass the ordinary channels of student representation and that they should be able to take their complaints and problems direct to the University Council and/or Student Administration. The President argued that whilst this was so, the Association did not yet have the full support of the part-time student body and could not move effectively until it was assured that this was so. The immediate problem at hand is to mobilise support by part-timers of their own Association, he noted.

Podger then moved that the Association request those candidates standing on the part-time ticket to make a statement saying

that their positions as public-servants would in no way compromise their positions as representatives of the student-body. This was particularly relevant considering the recent Woroni article about ASIO's influence in the Public Service and the subsequent S.R.C. "messaging around".

The motion was defeated, but not in light of the above, without considerable debate. Anthea Green moved, that the Association sponsor a debate on the need for security within the Public Service, with the V.C. to chair, and Public Service Board officials to speak. The motion was passed unanimously.

It is refreshing to see part-time students beginning to move in this manner, and all part-timers are urged to at least consider the implications of a strong, well organised part-time students association. If they can lose their stick-in-the-mud attitude and gain acceptance by full-time students as a co-existing equal, the university proper can only benefit from it.

Chris Bain

# OVERSEAS

# STUDENTS

This will be the first time many readers have heard of the Overseas Students' Service. Indeed it is this fact which constitutes one of the main problems facing the O.S.S.; for, as a Service, it must be sufficiently well-known for people to take advantage of it.

Lack of publicity was one of the chief areas of attention at the recent National O.S.S. Conference held in Perth. Local Directors arrived from all parts of Australia, many finding that this was their first opportunity to view the O.S.S. as a whole, and to see the extent of their own functions within it. Delegates from the ANU were Paul Loh, Local O.S.S. Director, and Jean Deffenbaugh, assistant L.O.S.S.D.

The O.S.S. was established as a department of NUAUS, with a Local O.S.S. Director on each local O.S.S. Committee. Because of its specialised nature, O.S.S. has followed its own line of development to a greater extent than most departments of NUAUS

The national body acts as a pressure group on governmental bodies, and conducts research into ways and means of further assisting overseas students in all respects. The Local Director, elected by overseas students, is responsible for all aspects of their welfare, from representing individuals on committees of Immigration and External Affairs, to advising on matters of accommodation, employment, etc.

The Conference dealt with all areas of student welfare, including: relations with government departments, research into stud-

ent problems and needs, host families, English language, accommodation, employment, travel schemes, medical benefits, and other welfare services.

Areas of particular controversy included the creation of a full-time position of National Secretary, to be financed by the Dept. of External Affairs, and a full-time National Director to be financed by other means, an ambiguous statement by the Minister of External Affairs indicating that some limitations may be placed on the political activities of private overseas students; fee surcharges for over-seas students at some universities; deficiencies in host family and other welfare schemes.

Bob Pearce, past president of NUAUS, addressed the Conference on the White Australia Policy, and was later interviewed on television. The Conference was also addressed by representatives of the Departments of Immigration and External Affairs.

Enquiries or suggestions relating to the work of the O.S.S. will be cordially received by the Local O.S.S.D., Paul Loh, who may be contacted at the S.R.C. Office. Anyone interested in contributing to research into overseas student matters is urged to contact O.S.S.

And of course, all efforts will be made to assist in any problems brought to the L.O.S.S.D. These are regarded in strictest confidence. For essentially, the individual overseas student remains the paramount concern of the Overseas Students' Service.

Jean Deffenbaugh.



Last Wednesday, the left-handed, twin-cam, steam-driven demonstration hit town, as the South African Womens Basketball team took to the courts. It was all that the oppressed, underpaid officers of law enforcement could do to control these monsters of anarchy armed to the teeth with whistles, duffelcoats, placards sliderules and Moritorium badges.

Vigilant sports officials determined to keep press photographers away from the courts, failed to notice WORONI'S one and only

cardboard replica of a camera. As a result, this all-leather paper was able to proudly present the only genuine imitation photos of a basketball.

Eleven demonstrators dropped onto the court, only nine were arrested. An autographed photograph of a carillon attempting to render Lara's theme will be awarded to the person or persons correctly or otherwise identifying the mystery demonstrators. Odds on the man in the white cap.

P. Symonds



# CASE STUDY OF A SICK SOCIETY

Australia is not so far behind the USA, and the changes in this place since Kent are too great to write simply on paper. We at UCLA hope to have between 1000 and 4000 people working part-time over summer in the community "bridging the gap" of generations. UC Berkeley has mobilised more than that. And all across the country its the same. Three weeks ago we had 1500 police on campus. Two weeks ago the news media refused to come on campus "till the police returned". Ten days ago, our largest demonstration yet heard a rendition of parts of the Messiah sung by a choir of 600 students and a 60 piece orchestra, that got 2 standing ovations. Art school, Film department, Music Drama and Dance (about 4000 students) are dedicating most of their time to Peace Art - and this weekend has been a non-stop music festival.

Would you believe that the media sent a helicopter overhead to take photographs of the out-door madrigal concert? That delayed everything for ten minutes.

UCLA is not really on strike - and only about one quarter of the school is really involved in what is termed "strike Activity" The strike is a very positive term, and being "on strike" means going to classes which are "on strike" or converted to Anti-War, Anti-Segregation, Anti-Campus-grievances work. Such classes are like the ones I've described above - in the arts and in community training.

Of course, the Cambodian invasion has tended to cover up the real issues. Everyone can come together and say YES, WE WANT OUT NOW, that is, all the students and a remarkably high number of citizens. Our community groups can illustrate why they say this: it's the slumping economy, or the unproven domino theory, or the continual death of America's sons.

All will be well, one would think, by removing the troops. But it shan't be because what is wrong with the Indo-China war is what is wrong with the moral soul of this country. And that is its WASP nature: White Anglo Saxon Protestant. Such arrogance and facism must be seen to be believed!

In our May 5 riot, the police "moved us on" telling people to get back into buildings, or get out of their way. Having successfully told all the people round Campbell Hall, where the special Black-Indian-, Mexican- and Japanese-American study centres are, the police then ENTERED the building, arresting about a dozen, hospitalising just as many, shooting one, calling them Nigger Bastards and other profanities.

Fresno State College, had a serious Financial cut-back and they chose to drop 8 out of the 12 black professors. The blacks all rioted, so Reagan proposes to expel all rioters - and that is segregation.

UCLA hospital has almost 1/3 of its patients Spanish speaking, and over 10% can't speak English, I believe. Yet there is nobody to translate, and cases of malnutrition in that hospital became prevalent enough for the nurses to issue a questionnaire for Spanish-speaking patients - in English.

UCLA has less than 1% Black, and almost half as many Mexican Americans. Yet both these communities each constitute over 10% of Los Angeles.

About one quarter eligible white fellows get drafted. About 35% Blacks, almost 50% Mexican Americans. Death rates and casualties in Vietnam are even more disparate.

Most of these minority students come from poor families, and are on special programme scholarships. In the last year, the money available for these has almost halved, and some students have dropped out because they couldn't afford to continue.

What I am trying to say is that no real attempt is being made to improve the lot of the poor and the coloured people of America, and when they complain, they get called militants, destructivists, whatever you-like-to-recall-from-the-slave-days, and the penalties inflicted are crippling them.

The picture of the minority groups is one expression of the ails-at-home. Yet another is the preoccupation with communism. I've been called a Communist because I am a foreign student (why else would I come to America?) An Englishman who spoke at a local church got accused from the congregation of being a communist because Marx was English. I've been threatened twice by passersby for association with Summer for Peace Recruitment Fair.

Then there is the attitude towards developing countries. "See the millions of dollars we give to you", they say. Yet US Military advisors in Columbia recommended that over 50% of that small country's budget be spent on purchasing fighter aircraft from the US. This was done in 68-69, a year when starvation was not unknown, poor education, disease, malnutrition, slums, poor agriculture and nausea all in the way of life; and there has been no threat or inferred threat upon Columbia from any other country. She is so small there is not enough space for more than one major airport!

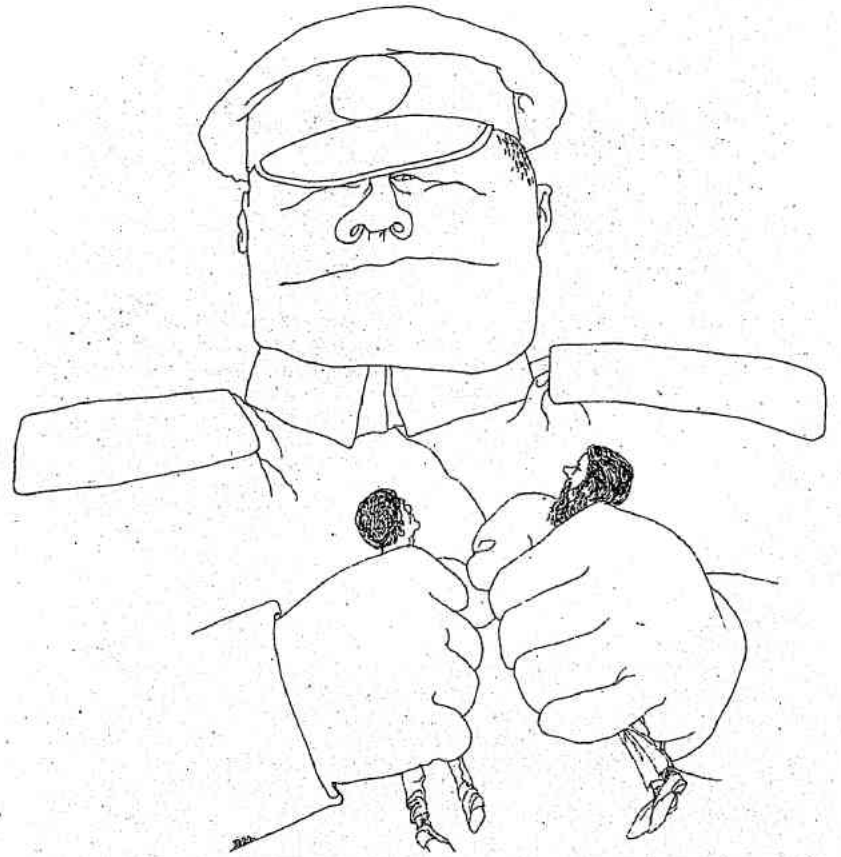
Carlos is a Chilean friend of mine, on a scholarship from an American mining firm in Chile. When the Chilean Government nationalised 50% of this company's business, Carlos's scholarship was discontinued.

The inflation rate in South America varies from about 25% in a stable state, to 60% in some unsettled countries. This extreme rate is virtually controlled by American interests in that continent. The current trends on Wall street may destroy several countries entirely.

So here in the States we have a new master race. Not policeman of the world but master of the world. Infallible, dictatorial over her own imperfect people and the rest of the world's imperfect people.

The extent of this idea of US is remarkable. When I suggested that the Cambodian invasion was interfering with the Lon Nol - Suharnook argument, I was told that the US had to stop communism "at all costs", that US should have invaded Cambodia years ago" to stop the overthrow of that country as well. Oddly enough, when I told these people that Kerala and West Bengal, states of India, have elected communist governments, they refused to believe me, or the references I cited (Newsweek Time Mags.) One lady's solution to the BUSSING problem is "if there weren't any blacks there would be no problem". One judge in California sentencing a 14 year old boy (Mexican-American), said that they were a disgusting race and that "perhaps Hitler was right". How can the Mexican Americans get justice from men like that?

Did you ever question why the Phillipines got out of Vietnam within one month of US announcing its phased withdrawal? Did you ever question why the Phillipines got a long-awaited loan of about \$600 million within weeks of ENTERING Vietnam?



## A WEE BIT OF US JUSTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

JUVENILE DIVISION

Honorable Gerald S. Chargin, Judge

Courtroom No. 1

In the Matter of

PAUL PETE CASILLAS, JR

No. 40331

a minor.

STATEMENTS OF THE COURT

San Jose, California

September 2, 1969

APPEARANCES:

For the Minor:

FRED LUCERO, ESQ.  
Deputy Public Defender

For the Probation Department:

WILLIAM TAPOGNA, ESQ.  
Court Probation Officer

Official Court Reporter:

SUSAN K. STRAHM, C.S.R.

by  
**Owen  
Podger**



**Los  
angeles  
correspondent**

September 2, 1969

10.25 am

**STATEMENTS OF THE COURT**

**THE COURT:** There is some indication that you more or less didn't think that it was against the law or was improper. Haven't you had any moral training? Have you and your family gone to church?

**THE MONOR:** Yes, sir.

**THE COURT:** Don't you know that things like this are terribly wrong? This is one of the worst crimes that a person can commit. I just get so disgusted that I just figure what is the use? You are just an animal. You are lower than an animal. Even animals don't do that. You are pretty low.

I don't know why your parents haven't been able to teach you anything or train you. Mexican people, after 13 years of age, its perfectly all right to go out and act like an animal. It's not even right to do that to a stranger, let alone a member of your own family. I don't have much hope for you. You will probably end up in State's Prison before you are 25, and that's where you belong, any how. There is nothing much you can do.

Apparently, your sister is pregnant; is that right?

**THE MINOR'S FATHER, MR. CASILLAS:** Yes.

**THE COURT:** It's a fine situation. How old is she?

**THE MINOR'S MOTHER, MRS. CASILLAS:** Fifteen.

**THE COURT:** Well, probably she will have a half a dozen children and three or four marriages before she is 18.

The County will have to take care of you. You are no particular good to anybody.

We ought to send you out of the country- send you back to Mexico. You belong in prison for the rest of your life for doing things of this kind. You ought to commit suicide. That's what I think of people of this kind. You are lower than animals and haven't the right to live in organized society - just miserable, lousy, rotten people.

There is nothing we can do with you. You expect the County to take care of you. Maybe Hitler was right. The animals in our society probably ought to be destroyed because they have no right to live among human beings. If you refuse to act like a human being, then, you don't belong among the society of human beings.

**MR. LUCERO:** Your Honor, I don't think I can sit here and listen to that sort of thing.

**THE COURT:** You are going to have to listen to it because I consider this a very vulgar, rotten human being.

**MR. LUCERO:** The Court is indicting the whole Mexican group.

**THE COURT:** When they are 10 or 12 years of age, going out and having intercourse with anybody without any moral training - they don't even understand the Ten Commandments. That's all. Apparently, they don't want to.

So if you want to act like that, the County has a system of taking care of them. They don't care about that. They have no personal self-respect.

**MR. LUCERO:** The Court ought to look at this youngster and deal with this youngster's case.

**THE COURT:** All right. That's what I am going to do. The family should be able to control this boy and the young girl.

**MR. LUCERO:** What appalls me is that the Court is saying that Hitler was right in genocide.

**THE COURT:** What are we going to do with the mad dogs of our society? Either we have to kill them or send them to an institution or place them out of the hands of good people because that's the theory - one of the theories of punishment is if they get to the position that they want to act like mad dogs, then, we have to separate them from our society.

Well, I will go along with the recommendation. You will learn in time or else you will have to pay the penalty with the law because the law grinds slowly but exceedingly well. If you are going to be a law violator - you have to make up your mind whether you are going to observe the law or not. If you can't observe the law, then, you have to be put away.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA) ss.

I, SUSAN K. STRAHM, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the STATEMENTS OF THE COURT had in the within-entitled action taken on the 2nd day of September, 1969; that I reported the same in stenotype, being the qualified and action Official Court Reporter of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Santa Clara, appointed to said Court, and thereafter had the same transcribed into type-writing as herein appears.

Dated: This 8th day of September, 1969  
SUSAN K. STRAHM, C.S.R.

Two days after Wallace is re-elected in the South, (meaning the first real threat to Nixon in those states for presidency) Finch (the only liberal in the heirarchy) is brought in - another symbol in many eyes that Blackman has lost again. One great Blackman says of Watts (suburb of Los Angeles where the great Watts riots were in 1965), that 1965 was playing games compared with what will happen this summer. Already unemployment is 25%.

The Californian grape pickers are mainly Mexican migrants, who speak no English. There are no schools for them to learn English. Citizenship requires an English exam - only 500 people a year pass that exam, meaning there are about 1/2 million people unable to get citizenship, and hence any SOCIAL WELFARE, unemployment benefits etc from the government. In 1938(?) 50,000 Mexicans were deported. Will the 300,000 grape pickers be deported?

12 Black College presidents went to speak to Mr. Nixon. Nixon said he couldn't understand what had happened; when he was a college student, students and police got on well - there was respect (This is still true moderately in Whittier College, about 45 miles from here). Mr. Nixon wanted to know what had happened to make students and police enemies. Afterwards, one of the Blacks said "For the blackman its always been like that, and Mr. Nixon didn't understand then, and he can't understand now.

The US government gives more scholarships to Foreigners studying in the US than to Blacks.

There was a movement during the recent census throughout the state, where it asked for RACE, to fill out under "OTHER" such words as Green, Purple, instead of White, Black, Indian, Asian etc.

SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH or I'll blow your brains out!!!

**Blackacre:** *How did you feel when you first heard of your selection for the South African Tour?*

**PAUL DARVENIZA:** Exhilarated. The particular country we were to play in didn't seem all that significant at that stage. I knew something of South African race policies, but certainly didn't think they would affect the tour.

**BRUCE TAAFE:** As far as I was concerned we had been selected to play sport, and politics just didn't come into it. Before we left, the South African Embassy sent me a wad of touristy literature which was pretty impressive and made me feel that apartheid was a workable policy.

**Blackacre:** *You were never on the defensive, even after the Student Representative Council wrote asking you to consider your position in light of the known facts of South Africa's sporting policies?*

**JAMES ROXBURGH:** I had a detached academic sort of disagreement with apartheid theory, but thought I was entitled to see the place for myself before making any judgements. The SRC ultimatum came much too late to prick any consciences—one week before we were due to fly out. We had been asked to declare whether we would be available months before—and that was the time when these questions should have been raised.

**BARRY MACDONALD:** It's no secret that Anthony Abrahams had a few qualms—he had studied the subject pretty carefully. But he decided against pulling out—which would have been pointless without support from other team members. At that stage I had no idea how unjust apartheid is and the Australian Rugby officials had warned us against discussing it during the tour.

**Blackacre:** *What was your first experience of Apartheid—can you recall a specific incident which brought it to your notice, or did you take it in more as a pattern of life.*

**JAMES:** I was struck by the "blacks only" and "whites only" entrances to post offices and lavatories, and so on, but really it was the whole attitude towards the non-whites. We were never allowed to meet them as social equals—we were taken to gawk at their tribal dances, and I don't think we were ever served by a white waiter—but although they were everywhere, they were always kept "beneath" us, as menials.

**PAUL:** At the party, on our arrival, all our waiters were black, and some of the local whites treated them like dirt. It was this personal degradation of the black man which hit me like a brick—and it was the first example of thousands to follow.

**BRUCE:** My worst experience in the early days of the tour was a walk through Sharpeville with the local Police Chief. What came out was his utter contempt for blacks. I disliked the way he tossed a few coins into huddles of cowering natives, and stand back as they fought amongst themselves for possession of them. I was amazed that he really thought this would entertain us, by demonstrating the native's humility.

**Blackacre:** *To what extent were you aware of apartheid at particular matches how is the policy manifest in the game itself, quite aside from the discriminatory selection of all-white teams?*

**BARRY:** I suppose the most obvious thing is the special section for non-whites which is usually surrounded by barbed wire. I remember particularly our last test at Bloemfontein, where coloureds were allowed in for the first time at that ground, just how minute their section was—and of course it was the worst position, right behind one goalpost.

**Blackacre:** *Were the non-white spectator areas invariably the worst on the field?*

**PAUL:** Yes, always. And often the coloureds would have to watch from outside the actual oval, from vantage points across a road, or up a tree.

**BARRY:** At those games where non-

white spectators were allowed, they gave us phenomenal support. They would always barrack for the Wallabies, and were very excited when we won—they made us feel that we were playing for them, against the whites. I used to feel embarrassed when we lost, as if we had let them down.

**JAMES:** I vividly remember one game at Oudtshoorn. The score had been sawing from the start, and late in the match we went in for a try which put us ahead. The blacks, as usual behind the goal-posts, roared with excitement, and in their enthusiasm a few edged onto the ground. That was the signal for the police wagons to arrive, and for police to club several Africans. Police with albatrosses patrolled the black sections for the rest of the match.

**BARRY:** We were really kept away from the black populace. Young African kids swarmed at us on our way to most matches, wanting autographs, but it was very much "white football", played against a backdrop of white crowds, with the concession of a minimal number of black seats. The only official occasion on which we met non-whites was at a reception in Capetown by the "Cape Coloured" Rugby team—the Cape Coloureds have a higher status than the Bantus. The entertainment was fantastic, and the club President said how anxious they were to play against international sides, and how much they would have liked to play against us. He added that although they could not play us in South Africa, they hoped to be allowed to send coloured sides to Australia, and to play against us there.

**Blackacre:** *There were some reports, hotly denied by Australian Rugby Union officials, of players being shadowed by South African Security Police.*

**PAUL:** Yes. Well. We were in Capetown on several occasions, and after our first visit, on the plane from Capetown to Durban, I met this Indian girl—a "Cape coloured." I was interested in seeing her again, so on our next stay in Capetown I contacted her and arranged an evening meeting. I left our hotel in normal dress caught a bus into the city and another to the fringe of the coloured living section, where she was waiting for me. We caught another bus, which of course was segregated, so we had to sit apart—she at the back, me at the front. After 20 minutes we hopped off and walked to her home. I met her parents, her brother and her little sister, and we talked for hours. They were hospitable and interesting—her mother was a teacher in Capetown, and we discussed the problems confronting the education of South Africa's coloured people. Her father drove me back to the hotel at 1 am—a "safe" time in that particular area.

The next time we returned to Capetown, I was given a message, through the team management, that my activities in relation to the family, and particularly in relation to the girl, "had not passed unnoticed". Apparently the message had gone from the South African secret police, or whatever they call themselves, to the South African Government, from the Government to the South African Rugby Union Board and from the Board to our management—and the message was that this sort of thing was "to cease forthwith, otherwise there would be a lot of trouble".

**Blackacre:** *Who relayed the message to you?*

**PAUL:** The Team manager. He was obviously embarrassed about carpeting me—he thought the Secret Police business was dreadful—that it was a shocking thing that this could happen in a so-called "civilised" country. On the other hand, he did have the welfare of the team to think of—

**Blackacre:** *Was there an aftermath? Did you try to contact the girl again?*

**PAUL:** In the circumstances, I thought the wisest course was to drop the whole thing. I was concerned about recriminations against the girl and her family. I have not heard from her since.

**Blackacre:** *Were any other members of the team involved in similar incidents?*

**PAUL:** Well, its quite a well-known fact,

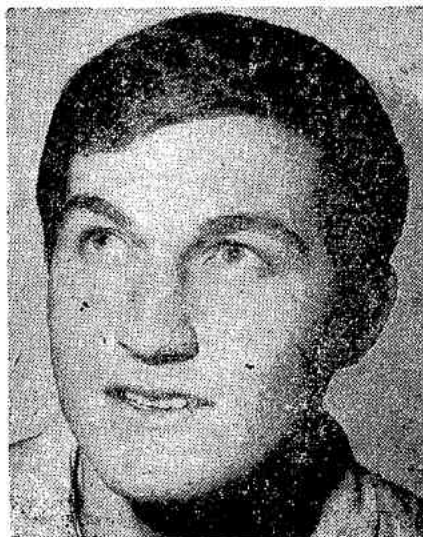
## SPORT and SOUTH AFRICA

KICK  
TI  
POLIT  
FOOT

Interview with

JAMES ROXBURGH

From Sydney Law School Journal



PAUL DARVENIZA

and it is true, that Anthony Abrahams was trailed by secret police.

**BARRY:** He attended a meeting that Paton held at Durban, and was certainly spied upon there.

**PAUL:** And there were numerous other occasions. He was warned many times, usually via anonymous 'phone calls to the team management, that he was being followed, and should watch his step. Often at social functions people would warn him—sometimes in the sense of "a word of friendly advice" sort of thing—that he would bring serious trouble upon the heads of the non-whites he was attempting to fraternise with. We were told that there was a group of South African politicians—the Hertzog followers—ready to seize upon any "incident" for political capital in their crusade to make South African life even more racist than it is now.

**Blackacre:** *Did you feel that the warmth of your welcome in South Africa had a dimension going beyond the football—a kind of reflection of the country's growing international isolation?*

**BRUCE, BARRY:** Yes, definitely.

**JAMES:** Everywhere we went we were given civic receptions, and each time the local mayor would remark how South Africa and Australia were two great countries with so much in common, and how alike our ideas and policies were. There is no doubt at all that South African officials made use of the tour on this propaganda level, and of course the infuriating thing was that we had to stand mum. We were guests in the country, accepting its hospitality, so our tongues were tied.

**Blackacre:** *So the South Africans welcomed the tour as an Australian endorsement of their Apartheid policies?*

**JAMES:** I felt that, yes.

**Blackacre:** *Did this embarrass you?*

**JAMES:** Very much.

**BRUCE:** Some South Africans we met



BARRY McDONALDS

were so brutal towards the blacks, and yet could turn round and be quite hospitable towards us.

**PAUL:** Mind you, we were pretty unpopular in some quarters—We were well-behaved—there was none of the vandalism sometimes associated with Rugby tours—but most of us did challenge South Africans we met over their apartheid policies, and we quickly fell out of favour in some quarters for doing this.

**Blackacre:** *Was this questioning attitude confined to team members with University backgrounds?*

**PAUL:** No. Initially, I suppose, it was restricted to Anthony Abrahams, but it quickly spread throughout the team. It just became so obvious to all of us how apartheid really worked, how there was nothing "equal" about it, and that it was only "separate" when it suited the whites.

**Blackacre:** *Was the tour very big news in the South African press?*

**JIM:** Extremely. Every test received more headlines than a League Grand Final in Sydney.

**BARRY:** I thought "winning" meant much more to the South Africans than it would to Australian sport followers. I've never seen anything like the insults heaped upon Australian reserves watching the matches from "whites-only" stands whenever we scored, or the demonstrations of hysterical self-satisfaction whenever we went down. Often our reserves came close to being involved in brawls with jeering local supporters extolling their own sides' superiority. You would never get this sort of bad sportsmanship in Australia towards representatives of the visiting nation.

**PAUL:** I don't know. You might get a few beer cans from the Sydney "Hill".

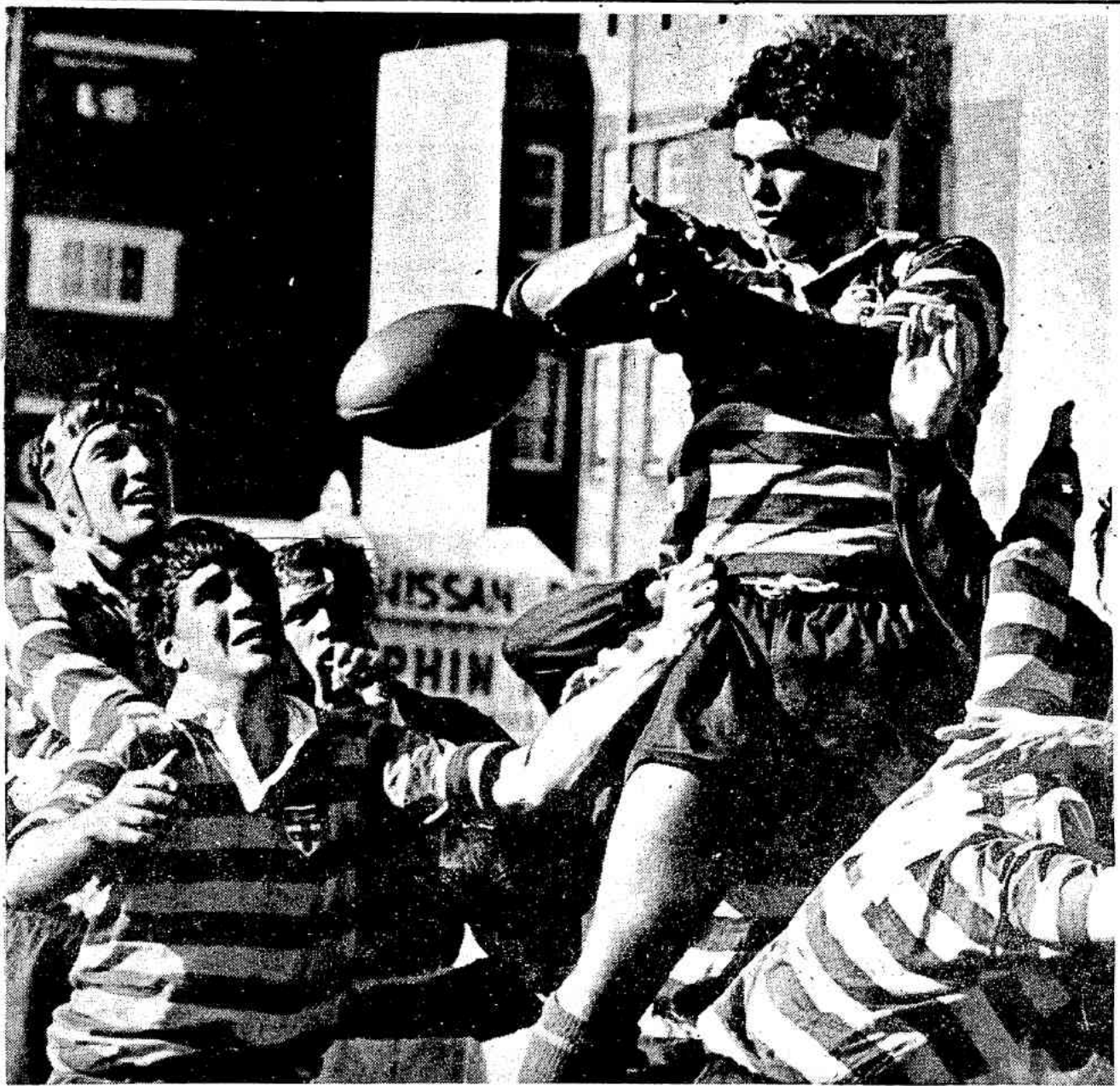
**BARRY:** As we said earlier, whenever non-whites were in the crowd, they made us feel we were playing for them. On several occasions when I was reserve, and sitting with Africanees during a

# PLAYING THE POLITICAL RUGBY

For Wallabies  
Equal 'Blackacre'



BRUCE TAAFE



match, I was quite embarrassed. When Australia scored, our hosts would look on, while a fantastic cheer would go up from the black people behind the goalposts. It was obvious to me, it was obvious to them, that the non-whites not only refused to acknowledge the "South African" team as representing them, but enthusiastically identified themselves with the visitors.

**Blackacre:** Do you think any members of the team without a University background reacted differently to the examples of apartheid you came across?

**JAMES:** No. That's not a valid distinction at all. Some of the team members may believe you can isolate sport and politics, but I think it could be said that everybody felt disgusted with some aspects of apartheid we saw. For instance we went on a coach tour of Sharpeville, and after driving through native slums the bus pulled up outside a couple of much better, European-style homes, probably given to influential Bantus and used as display pieces for tourists. The officials hopped out, and the idea was that we should just walk right through their homes, without asking their owners' permission. Well, out of the blokes on that bus, 26 sat tight. We just were not going to degrade the occupants by barging through their home.

**BARRY:** It was a completely spontaneous reaction. Very embarrassing for the officials, who had no-one to take through the homes.

**Blackacre:** Now comes the \$64,000.00 question. Having spent three months touring the country, should Australia send a touring team to South Africa again?

**BARRY:** I say definitely not. The impression we give by doing this—or the impression the South African Press and public officials give for us—is that we agree with apartheid, we officially endorse racist sport. We were horrified when, during the tour, the South African (apartheid) team was excluded from an International competition, and the Australian team pulled out in sympathy.

The Australian action received wide praise and publicity, with the implication that we "understood" South African problems, that we endorsed her policies. The Pentathalon people just don't know what's going on in that country, or how their action was used to encourage it. You must understand just how big sport is over there—how much it means to the country's image, and what a fantastic influence it can have on local politics. When we were there, the Herzog and Vorster controversy over whether Maori all-blacks should be allowed into the country was the major political issue. Sport is used in South Africa as a major political weapon—and Australia, by sending teams, is strengthening the hands of the supporters of apartheid.

**PAUL:** I will not play against South Africa again. We should not send teams to South Africa, but if they are officially invited we should not condemn them for coming. But for myself, I will play against South Africa neither here nor in their own country. I will certainly not be playing in their tour next year.

**BRUCE:** I have to qualify all this a little. I could play against South Africa again, but only if I played against a team truly representative of that country. I would not insist on a change in the whole political structure. But I would insist on a democratic selection of team members, black or white, from all over the country.

**JAMES:** The problem with that view is that there is simply no equality of opportunity to participate in Rugby training and good local competition. Most Bantus cannot afford a pair of football boots anyway. There are just no preconditions, no machinery, to allow a representative selection. I agree with Barry and Paul—I could not play South Africa again while apartheid is a way of life in that country. I suppose I was at fault to some extent in going without knowing enough about the country and its policies. But after 3 months in the place I am involved—and caring as I do, I think it's wrong to send teams there. I can't distinguish between the politics and the sport—South Africa certainly doesn't. It was the first to mix the two concepts—to run its sports as a political venture.

**Blackacre:** How would you meet the argument that if you refuse to play South Africa because of its internal policies, you should also refuse to play communist countries?

**JAMES:** I would play against a country like Russia, because its policies when applied to sport do not involve the degradation of human values which is the thing so terribly wrong about apartheid. The civilised world—democratic and communist—seems to accept that discrimination solely on grounds of colour is immoral in most contexts, and especially in sport, which should improve human relations. Yet discrimination solely on racial grounds is the basis of South African sport. If Russian policy was to tell other countries that only card-carrying communists from those countries could be included in teams to visit Russia, then Russia would be doing much the same as South Africa is doing at present.

**BRUCE:** I don't hold with Communism, but I would be available to play against Russia if I knew that the teams I was playing against had been genuinely selected from the whole country, or locality, district etc., and that most of the population had not been arbitrarily excluded from selection because of the colour of their skin.

**Blackacre:** What about the argument that by sending teams to South Africa we bring the people there into contact with more civilised values and give an example of broadmindedness that South Africa might be encouraged to follow.

**PAUL:** But the contrary is true. International sport, and particularly victory in international sport, is used to bolster the "white supremacy" myth. Rather than any civilised values rubbing off, an Australian tour hardens existing attitudes, and strengthens the hands of advocates of sporting apartheid, because it implies Australia's approval of that system. We must face the fact that in South Africa, sport is politics—and very powerful politics at that. During the tour we were unable to mingle with ordinary people in any real sense—and you saw what happened to Tony Abrahams and myself when we tried! Our whole trip was

organised by the South Africans in such a way that it emphasized that representative international sport was the prerogative of the whites, that the non-whites were inferior persons to be kept away from us and allowed small blocks of seats in unfavourable positions, and that Australia as a sporting nation endorsed all of this.

**Blackacre:** Do you believe that if a substantial number of sportsmen take your view, this would exert some leverage on the Government's internal policies?

**JAMES:** It would certainly be very keenly felt by the South African white population because of the elevated place given to sport in their community. But it is hard to say how it would affect the policies of the Nationalist Government.

**BRUCE:** Sport is such a big thing there that if we isolated them completely, they would be forced to reconstruct the whole apartheid system.

**BARRY:** A total boycott would boost the morale of the blacks tremendously.

**Blackacre:** Finally, what sort of attitude is the Australian Rugby Board likely to adopt towards future tours?

**PAUL:** I just don't think they realise how Australian tours are used for pro-apartheid propaganda purposes—how we become pawns in a bigger game of international politics. But they will swim with the tide, and when the man-in-the-street realizes what is happening, and says we should not play, then I think the Board will change its policy and refuse to lend Australian support to the most vicious sporting policy in the world.

**JAMES:** It is hard to blame the Australian Rugby Board because in the past there has not been any general feeling among the players themselves that Australia should not play against South Africa. A general feeling among the players must precede any action from the Board, rather than the other way round.

# ARTS IN PARTS

## LUNCHTIME THEATRE

LUNCHTIME THEATRE  
"Sanctified Sex, or You know I can't  
hear you when the water's running:"

The sacred institution of marriage and its inherent weaknesses - men and women is the subject of the Theatre Group's forthcoming comedy AGES OF MARRIAGE. The production is actually a composite of five scenes selected from several different plays about marriage, including such marital masterpieces as THE FOUR POSTER, BAREFOOT IN THE PARK, and YOU KNOW I CAN'T HEAR YOU etc....

The scenes have been arranged in chronological order with respect to the stages of married life. Beginning with a newlywed couple on their wedding night, each subsequent scene depicts a different couple at a particular stage of their marriage. Throughout is to be found a healthy emphasis on sex, or lack thereof. Scenes, complete units in themselves and hilariously funny, combine to partray an exciting spectrum of Ages of Marriage.

### NEW EXCITING FORM

Producer Pete Krembs, a Rotary Foundation Scholar from the U.S. has chosen to present AGES OF MARRIAGE in a style known as the Reader's Theatre or Oral Interpretation. In this form of theatre, the actors use oral interpretation techniques rather than conventional acting techniques. The distinction is two-fold according to Pete.

With oral interpretation, each person playing a part suggests his character rather than acting that character. There is no scenery or props, the entire situation being suggested by what the readers say. In order to communicate their character, the seated readers can only use voice modulation and facial expressions - the audience has to use its imagination to fill in the details.

Audience contact and involvement is also a distinguishing feature. In many plays the actors do not acknowledge the existence of the audience, the latter being in the position of "fourth wall" as it were. In Oral interpretation the opposite is true. The readers consistently address the audience and never acknowledge the presence of other readers on stage. When one character speaks to another he speaks directly to the audience as if it were that character. The implications are obvious and exciting.

Those playing mothers and fathers include Allison Richards, and Bill Gluth; Denise Kaire and Matt Smith; Graham Wood and Elizabeth Johnson; Judi Cooper and Simon Cameron and Penny Chapman and Kerry O'Sullivan.

Now here's the really exciting news, AGES OF MARRIAGE is to be seen in the Haydon-Allen Theatre on June 22, 23 and 25 at LUNCHTIME 1 pm. Surely a must for all prospective and retrospective marriage candidates, culture vultures voyagers and English Departmental types.

Paul Hohnen.

**'AGES OF  
MARRIAGE'**  
**June 22, 23  
& 25 at 1pm**  
**haydon  
allen  
theatre**

## CHARLES HIGHAM

Charles Higham: The Voyage to Brindisi and Other Poems.

Charles Higham's poetry is bitter, generally pessimistic and filled with animal imagery which is often unpleasant, occasionally decidedly so. (I refer the reader to the poem Tiger). Both the animalistic quality of the language and the poet's pessimism are found in the closing lines of the title poem - "Me, head on knees, bound in fat chains, While around me beat those claws, wings, piercing beaks, Alone, trapped, lonely victim, creature of all their prisoning dreams."

Its extreme vigor prevents the poetry from becoming morbid, but there are exceptions to this rule. Werewolf is the notable one. A cruel, unpleasant poem, it allegedly "...sprang from experiences..." of the author, observed at voodoo rites (Author's Note). Though connected in this way with primitive societies, any association with reality has surely been lost in the semi-comic and sometimes trite imagery of the poem. For example "In huge fur shoes stumble

Down cold slopes after him"  
or "Roving, with loins.  
Forever hungering, he longs  
For volverines' hot songs".  
Despite a common tendency to write exotically (for example in the poem Manly, where ferries "slide like death-watch beetles  
Through forests of waring grass.") the poetry contains some very fine imagery and insight of a similarly high order. Koalas begins with the line 'Drunk with juice', which immediately evokes the drowsy pose of the creatures, perched on their branches and gazing sleepily about with dulled eyes. In Lizzie (a poem devoted to the nineteenth century child Lizzie Borden who axed her parents in 1892), the imagery is similarly good. The poet describes the wallpaper behind the girl which "...stood up and breathed, Swarming with patterns, and the diseased Roses that held cold, cankered hearts Above her head flew fungus trees, Grey branches waving like drowning arms!

Then he describes the tormented brain of the girl after suggesting that this "rose" has a "cold, cankered heart", and that something is severely amiss in the girl's mind.

Higham's poetry is subjective and images which preoccupy him recur again and again. (A frequent example of this is that of the knife or blade. Lizzie is beset with "kniving glances" while in Aquarium a simile includes "knives stealing through apples". In Vampire the creature waits "Pared like a fruit Blackened in fall, I wait Love's knife". In Lizzie the axe moves "smooth as knives through pears".) The reader will find other examples for himself.

Much of Higham's poetry leaves me cold. (I would like to know for instance what his aims were in writing Vampire, Werewolf and the title poem, also what response he expected from the reader of these poems). However, the poems on murderers successfully conjure up dramatic situations and impressed me with their control of the subject I would also recommend Nottingham Place, The

Meaning and The Statues In The Botanic Gardens.

Tony Palmer.

## KENNETH SLESSOR

Bread and Wine: Selected Prose  
by Kenneth Slessor (Angus and Robertson 1970)

Anyone, says Kenneth Slessor, who believes that the post-war influx of Europeans has improved Australian eating is "clearly ignorant of the state of Sydney's restaurants in the first quarter of the century". The names of the famous eating-houses roll off his tongue, dozens of them all now vanished in favour of spaghetti-bars, hamburger-counters and "electrically-barbecued chickens rotating in their glass coffins."

It is fortunate that Kenneth Slessor grew up in time to record for us pre-1939 1945 Sydney, with all the sensitivity and imagination of the poet, combined with the journalist's gift of seizing the novel and the bizarre. There will soon be nothing of that Sydney left to console those who knew and loved it, as the present outbreak of architectural savagery runs its course. How many young people today remember the shock of relief on a hot day when the dancing blue glitter of the harbour came into view at the end of the long dark tunnels of George and Pitt Streets? All they know is the concrete wall of a railway and the obscene clutter of taxi-ranks in the once spacious Customs House Square.

Slessor's book is divided into three main topics: Sydney, Poetry and War. The first section brings to life the city and its eccentrics, mostly characters from the newspaper world. The Lane is an account of the narrow alleyway running behind what is now Wynyard Station. It contained the back-doors of two famous pubs, the Victoria and the Café Francais and the front entrance of the earlier Pfahlert's Hotel. The Café Francais was a favourite haunt of newspaper-men and artists, and apparently passions on both sides of the bar and in the kitchens beneath, ran high.

One of the funniest pieces in this section is the account of Slessor helping Archbishop Wright to take home a drunk, whom the Archbishop had found sleeping in the gutter in Darling Point Road, in danger of being run over. There is also a characteristically warm and generous sketch of Chris Brennan, before disaster overtook him, and of Harley Matthews, a personality too often overlooked. Matthews was one of the most truly free and independent of Australian writers. Epstein used him for a model for his head of an Australian soldier representing the spirit of Anzac, and Slessor gives Matthews' own lively account of their meeting. On his vineyard at Moorebank, Matthews dispensed with money and "lived by bartering demi-johns of wine with the local tradesmen for meat and bread."

The middle section is devoted to Australian poetry discussions, taken from a series of lectures delivered at Sydney



University in 1954. These generate the excitement that should come from the talk of a first-rate craftsman about the theory and practice of his craft. Slessor's thesis is that:

Making allowances is a poor foundation for appreciating poetry. Even though English expressions may alter as profoundly as they have since the days of Chaucer or Pope, if poetry is present, it will not require indulgence. It must be cultivated in this new continent, not by a policy of 'not expecting too much, but on the contrary by expecting everything.'

The thesis is admirable and clearly argued. Unfortunately one man's poem is another man's poison. Even if agreement could be reached about what was incontestably poetry and what was not, the logical end of Slessor's argument would be a savage reduction in each nation's poetry holdings and the substitution of a body of world poetry, which would leave out much one would be sorry to lose. Certainly his ideal is worth aiming at, but belief in it is not incompatible with an interest in the struggle of a colonial literature to throw off its mother's apron-strings, or in the modest contribution of some obscure region of the world, which may be less than first-rate.

Those who have lamented what they saw as the premature retirement of Slessor form poetic practice will find particular interest in the third section of the book: War.

As a war correspondent, Slessor covered the campaigns in Greece, Syria, El Alamein and New Guinea and some of his most moving writing is contained in his despatches from these fronts.

It is a poet who sees "the rain over the knuckles and running over the wedding rings" of the women whose hands are gripping the railings as they watch the first transport leave Sydney Cove, gazing in silence "with a hungry intentness." It is a poet who writes his stark account of his first sea-burial; and who later leaves us the painful and unforgettable picture of the legionnaire and his horse passed by the Australians on their way to Sidon.

A dead horse pointed its feet at a fixed gallop to the sky. Its rider lay huddled by its side as if still seeking cover.

It is a poet who, as the Eighth Army advances along its terrible trail of destruction, picks up a scrap of paper from the flutter of Italian documents blowing across the sand:

Its message was written in spidery purple ink and the writing was that of an old woman. "Mio carissimo figlio," it began, and there was much news of Cousin Maria and Uncle Vincenzo, and the last words were, 'oh, come quickly, day of victory and universal peace, and put an end to all our suffering.'

For this terrible kind of poetry, perhaps Slessor felt that prose was a fitter vehicle. Verse draws too much attention to itself and to its maker, and to refrain from making it may sometimes be an act of high poetry.

Dorothy Green.



# ANTI IMPERIALISM DEMO

# JULY 4



Imperialism, as a term, covers an extremely wide variety of fields, ranging from overt military force to the more subtle machinations of economic power and the clandestine operations of secret services. The major powers have at their disposal vast amounts of capital which can be used to 'persuade' smaller countries in one way or another to come around to their way of thinking.

Firstly let us briefly look at economic aid. Economic aid is given in vast quantities to many countries, but to a large extent it is wasted by the recipients not on developing their country but sustaining it. The recipient country becomes dependent on it, and the withdrawal of aid is used to pressure internal and external policies. Not so long ago in Peru the government decided that certain major companies should be nationalized. Unfortunately the companies were American and the American government consequently withdrew aid from Peru. Possibly for reasons such as these the so-called neutral nations such as Cambodia before the coup arise, where policies are oscillated so as to draw maximum foreign aid from both sides. In Western countries there seems to

be a growth in the amount of industry owned and controlled by the great powers especially the U.S. This is particularly notable in industries where a large amount of [technology is required, there being the companies that in the future will exercise increasingly more power, examples being the Computer industry, and Atomic Energy. Research is not carried out in the smaller countries but is centralized by the larger powers thus leading to a dependence on these countries for technology and which results in the complete lack of an indigenous research industry. Thus when it comes to the crunch over various policies the strings are pulled and the puppet moves in the right direction. Notable was the Nuclear Non-proliferation Pact in which pressure was probably used in many countries, Australia included to force them to sign. Such things obviously happen also in Eastern countries but the information is not so readily available.

The above, however, probably are some of the more subtle forms of imperialism and are not so immediately obvious. What does become obvious is when the obvious methods of manipulation fail and the use of a military force is employed.

Wild stories circulate everywhere about the CIA and its Russian counterpart but in certain cases the stories are substantiated, the notable case being Laos when the Nixon regime was forced to admit that the Royalist government was receiving CIA aid. Escalate the military force and we arrive at situations such as Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and the British in Suez. Power used in its crudest guise used to enforce policies in countries, when they become a threat to the economic and social systems of Greater Powers.

Imperialism, then, initiates many forms is one of the problems afflicting many developing countries including Australia.

The A.C.T. Vietnam Moratorium Committee thus feels that Vietnam and U.S. involvement should be understood in its wider context. Following the large success of the Moratorium, it has been decided to hold a public rally in Garema Place on July 4th between 10 a.m. and 12 noon. The rally will be addressed by prominent academics from all over Australia, who will be speaking on the subject of "Imperialism".

"Education for Change" was the title of a conference run by the Australian Council of Churches last month at which I was a delegate. The principal speakers drew attention to the contemporary crisis in human affairs, the challenge it presents to Christianity and to education, and the need to form new Christian concepts and a philosophy of education to meet the challenge of a changing world.

"Crisis" is a term used to describe the effect of the population explosion, the gap between the rich and the poor, the state of race relations, war, the destruction of the natural environment and the collapse of traditional authorities. The Director of the Joint Board of Christian Education of Australia and New Zealand, Dr. Graeme Speedy, forcefully presented these elements in our situation in the opening paper of the conference - A subsequent paper called on Christians to remember that the church is ideally the community which proclaims its belief that this is God's World, and which sees the possibilities for which human beings can work in the midst of despair and apathy. The final paper, specifically on education, outlined four challenges: 1) to reassess the function of the school. 2) to design an effective general education. 3) to clarify the church's role in education. 4) to locate special educational problems calling for concerted Christian Action.

The discussion that followed drew attention to the effect that Christianity has something to say about the worth of the individual, personal development, group fellowship and social order that ought to be making its mark when syllabuses are worked out. The Conference attached the Examination system for the pressure it continued to exert on teachers and students and their resultant preoccupation with the accumulation of ever-increasing number of facts rather than with creating opportunities for discovering and following one's own interests.

We hold that the best way to make education a more enriching process and to equip people for facing the contemporary crisis is to allow individual schools much more independence than they now have in the choice of subjects to be offered, and in the appointment of teachers. (I support the establishment of an independent educational authority for the A.C.T.) Opportunity should be provided for students to be active participants in their education instead of the passive listeners they too often are. If local authorities were to be set up to look after their own education they would need far more money from the Federal budget than is at present allocated to education. Moreover, for a locally-administered education system to be effective, the whole community will need to be involved in its education. At present, some parents suspect new teaching methods, or methods designed to help students determine attitudes and values rather than marks and tests. The conference also recommended that schools be encouraged to discuss contentious issues rather than suppress them.

Finally, we expressed strong preference for religious education to be in the hands of trained teachers who are regular staff-members of schools rather than to be handled as it is at present. This would mean better teaching and the release of church's resources for better adult education programmes.

G.C.G.

## Free Duntroon

The first item on the report of the History Departmental Committee meeting for 2 June 1970 read:

Status for R.M.C. Units:

The Committee considered a request from R.M.C. (i.e. Duntroon) that its history units be accorded status in the School of General Studies. It was decided that in view of the known standard of the teaching at the Royal Military College and that other departments similarly approached had decided in favour of acceding status that the History Department would not object. A photocopy of the R.M.C.'s syllabuses and prescriptions is available for consultation in the Secretary's Office.

No mention was made of this matter on the agenda paper for the full departmental meeting to be held on 12 June. At the commencement of this meeting I gave the chairman written notice that I intended to move that

The Department of History advise the Faculty of Arts to refuse to grant status to R.M.C. units.

By the time this matter came up for discussion many members had left but of those remaining not one was prepared to support my resolution. Everyone who spoke expressed sympathy for my point of view but all had some reason for favouring R.M.C.'s request.

I had decided to appeal to my colleagues on grounds specifically related to the University. This had not been my original intention. Initially I had decided to state my own objection (anti-Imperialism) and let everyone else give theirs. However, I talked myself into believing that this was 'sectarian' and that if one appealed to

bourgeois liberals on their own terms they would defend their own values.

This is not true. The experience of the discussion has finally convinced me that liberals are not prepared to defend liberty. But this is to jump ahead.

Having decided to base my case on "academic" grounds, there were two possible lines of attack.

Firstly, that standards were inferior. From what I had heard this could not be substantiated. There was no cheating such as had been condoned at the University of Queensland in 1962. Nor were students passed indiscriminately as at some Teacher Training Colleges. The R.M.C. teaching staff were well qualified and highly regarded as historians.

So that left the appeal to the 'free atmosphere' of a University.

When I put this argument it was agreed that this atmosphere was lacking at Duntroon. But it was accepted that a 'free atmosphere' was not the condition which distinguished a University, and that consequently it was invalid to use this as a ground for refusing parity to R.M.C. units taught and passed at a comparable academic standard to A.N.U. Units. What follows from this is that the Government could establish the R.M.C. regime at the A.N.U. without destroying the University.

Those interested in understanding the nature of this regime could consult the Fox Report which was being tabled in Parliament while the History Department meeting was in progress.

For those who are unimpressed by appeals to academic freedom

but see the University as a place for "the passionless pursuit of passionless truth", might I offer another argument. The History Units at R.M.C. are vocationally directed as can be seen from this complete text book list for History III:

- Fuller, The Decisive Battles of the Western World
- Ropp, War in the Modern World
- Wilmot, The Struggle for Europe
- Young, World War 1939-45
- Alexander, Australia Since Federation
- Bean, Anzac to Amiens
- Esthus, From Enmity to Alliance
- Hasluck, The Government and the People, 1939-41
- Louis and Turner, The Depression of the 1930's
- Watt, The Evolution of Australian Foreign Policy, 1938-65

(The study of the depression would afford an opportunity to examine the Army's active involvement in the fascist New Guard!)

Of course, I know all universities are the handmaidens of imperialism. That they turn out industrial, educational and commercial officers while R.M.C. merely turns out military ones. That is why my own reason is to fight against Imperialism. But I had hoped that some liberals might respond to their own rhetoric

The fight is not lost - yet. It still has to be approved by faculty. This is a matter to which the student body can address itself. They might even find some supporters on the staff.

One parting shot: in order to obtain a job at Duntroon would an academic need an A.S.I.O. clearance - like Hall Greenland?

Humphrey McQueen

# letters lettes



Is Pride, the ne'er failing vice of fools.  
Pride, where Wit fails, steps in to our defence,  
And fills up the mighty Void of sense"  
- Pope.

This article, even to an anti-intellectual, appears as the shimmerings of a childish brat having dirtied himself. With excerpts of the well-known(?) Frank Zappa interspersed amongst the apparent revings of a defeated person :-

"Such laboured nothings, in so strange a style,  
Amaze th' unlearned, and make the learned smile."

In his determination to pass several ill meant notions concerning the Garran Hall - governmng body and the senior common room, Mr. Colton discovered to his dismay, that rational people could see through his cries of democratic rights, moral validity etc. Anybody with opinions conflicting with his own, is grouped into a mindless mob. Mr. Colton, these are people merely exercising their democratic rights.

Such brilliant attempts might have gained a sympathetic audience at Flinders Uni. but at A.N.U. where "shit-stirrers" flourish :-

"Words are like leaves; and where they most abound,  
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found"  
- Pope.

In his enthusiasm at the meeting of June 10th, you must have overlooked the fact that the supposed "sub-unit" of the mental eunuchs was sitting far from the group and voted in favour of your motion. I must admit my poor understanding of the word "radical" as used in the motion, "that a radical reassessment be taken of the senior common room". For this enlightenment I thank Mr. Colton.

However his ignorance of the true definition of reassessment is unforgiveable when he meant investigation which he later used in the Woroni article. Such a "faux pas" could only be credited to an anti-intellectual. Despite his recent failure at Garran Mr. Colton must find great solitude in the use of obscenities, which, however, detract from any merit his article may have.

"No pardon vile Obscenity should find,  
Though wit and art conspire to move your mind;  
But Dulness with Obscenity must prove  
As shameful sure as Impotence in Love."  
- Pope.

Before undertaking a further "coup d'etat" I would recommend Mr. Colton to wash his underwear.

Yours etc.,  
G.O. Thompson.  
20/6/70.

# letters lettes!

## PENTONY'S PATERNAL PATTERN

Dear Sir,

While I congratulate you on the life that has been injected into Woroni during your editorship, I must deplore the article "SS and the Radicals".

Mr. Colton lumps together all those who voted against tabling his motion as the "forces of anti-intellectualism" and then proceeds to denigrate them in language more picturesque than kological. The extent of oversimplification implicit in this view can be seen from the fact that many of these anti-intellectuals voted in favour of Mr. Colton's first motion. In fact, it is my opinion that the vast majority of hall members are prepared to listen to seasoned arguments.

(Mr. Colton also overestimates the solidarity of the forresters. The "vote-first-think-later" brigade contains a number of non forresters and there are a number of forresters outside its ranks.)

The fact is that tabling a motion is an uncommon (at least at this University) technical device and probably most members voting against it did not realise what they were voting on. Certainly Mr. Colton might have been a little more enlightening when giving his reasons in favour of tabling the motion.

In any case the defeat of this motion was not very important. Mr. Colton agrees that the motion needs to be given more thought and amended. He is quite at liberty to move another more carefully reasoned motion at a future meeting.

Finally Mr. Colton wastes too much of his article descending to the level of the people he is attacking.

Having said this I must emphasize that in my opinion, there are no factual errors (apart from those outlined above) in the article. The excesses can be partly understood, though not condoned, in view of the excesses of the conservative extremists in the hall. (Such as pelting Mr. Colton with bread rolls during dinner? threatening one of his long haired associates with violence; exploding a bungler outside the door of another damaging carpet and mail in the process; spreading rumours around Canberra that Garran Hall is in the grip of SOS Fascists (sic); and attempting to propogate a rumour that there was V.D. in the Hall.)

Mr. Colton has certainly a long way to go before he matches this type of behaviour. I hope that he will refrain from taking up the challenge.

S. Pentony.

## APARTHEID

Sir,

Today there exists great agitation and outcry against the South African government for it's policy of separate race development (Apartheid).

The attacks fall into two distinct categories.

- 1) By those in the know and with an axe to grind.
- 2) By those people, who, by subtle indoctrination, are unaware that they are being used solely as pawns, in one of the most skillfully planned confidence tricks of all time.

Let us examine the real purpose (the hidden purpose) behind the present world-wide clamour on the subject of Apartheid.

Within the African continent today there exists a Negro population of some 200 million. Imagine for a moment the wealth that would accrue if each primitive inhabitant could be persuaded to purchase one cake of soap per week at 5 cents. On this one item alone, the gross annual takings would amount to not less than \$500 million. If these same people could be further induced to purchase a Top hat, a cut-a-way suit, together with other items of regalia (so essential if one is to be considered amongst the world's ten best dressed), here would be dollars involved that would make even the take from the soap racket look sick.

There is also of course the huge mineral deposits of the African continent yet to be considered -----the oil, the gold, the silver, copper, lead, etc. etc.

The prospect of this wealth and this alone (is the hidden purpose) -----the real driving force behind the present world-wide campaign against Apartheid -----clever, cunning.

It also explains why the Moguls of Finance are prepared to bend over backwards and in some instances, even the other way, to please and placate the Blacks of the African continent.

It matters little of course what nation or culture they destroy in the process (Black or White), in gaining access to such a colossal bonanza -----It also explains why the Church lost no opportunity in hopping on to the same band wagon.

You still don't believe? Then one should do more home-work and in doing just that, nothing could be more helpful than:-

- 1) The South African Observer, published monthly by Mr. S.E.D. Brown. P.O. Box 2401 Pretoria. South Africa. Single copy 50c (Aust.) including Air postage Annual subscription. \$6.00
- 2) White Man Think Again (A Book) published by Voortrekkerpers, Pretoria. Johannesburg, Sth. Africa \$2.50.
- 3) Race and Reason. (A Book) published by Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Ave., S.E. Washington 3 D.C. U.S.A. \$3.25.
- 4) Fabian Freeway. (A Book) published by Fidelis Publishers Inc. PO Box 1338 Santa Monica Cal. U.S.A. \$2.00

Ian Stewart .. Glenelg S.A.

## MORE FROM PROCTOR

Dear Sir,

Malcolm Colton should find some comfort in the fact that those who he slanders and insults have shown a degree of tolerance which he clearly does not possess. In most circumstances the average person, confronted with such language and insult, would take some action, either legal or physical. But as he pointed out, the "foresters" are not average.

Some may wonder why this Garran group which Colton finds so intolerable have not replied to his article in depth. Even if Podger would print such letters (highly doubtful) the truth in this case makes fairly full reading and we are loathe to fall to Colton's level of distortion and slander for the sake of a story.

"SS and the Radicals" leaves little doubt in the reader's mind as to the "forester's" masculinity. Without basting to debate the question of castration, I can say that they at least have the guts to stand behind what they say - a quality which I doubt Colton possesses.

Perhaps he would like to demonstrate HIS obvious masculinity in the near future by repeating to the euruch group, face to face and one person at a time, the insults he so facetly threw in the pages of Woroni.

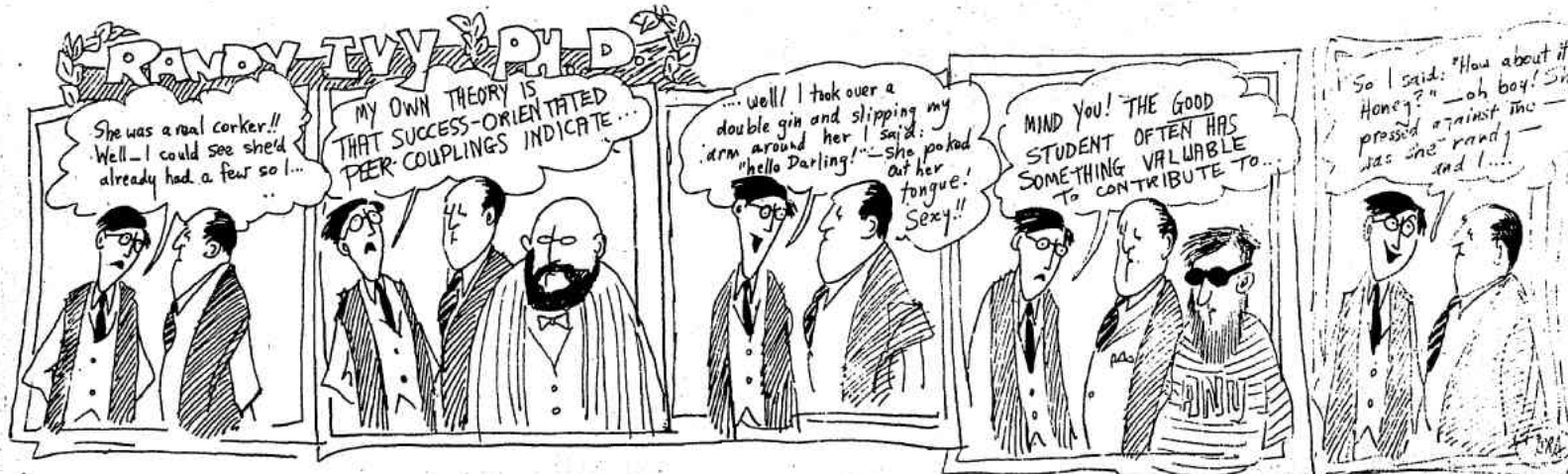
Andrew Proctor  
Economics III.

## ON POPE

Dear Sir,

For what reason the article "SS and the Radicals" appeared in the last issue of Woroni, 18/6/70, I do not know. Perhaps it was an attempt by Mr. Colton to regain the pride of his intellectual group or to gain self-confidence after his abortive attempt to reform Garran Hall.

"Of all the causes which conspire to blind Man's erring judgement, and misguide the mind,  
What the weak head with strongest bias rules



## DUCKETT THINKS

Dear Sir,

With reference to the last issue of WORONI I would like to clear some of the misconceptions that must remain in the minds of readers following the typically biased reporting in SS and the Radicals. Mr. Colton, the writer of the article and the mover of the motion, complains that I spoke against the motion.

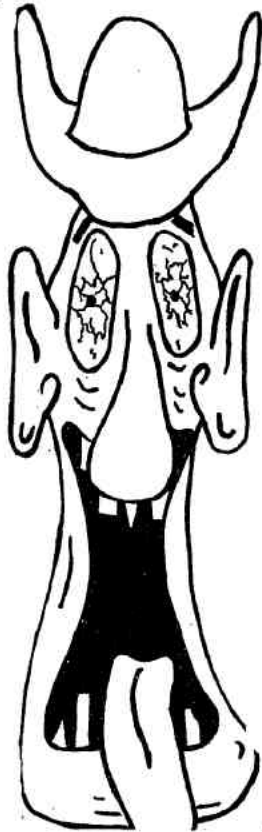
Mr. Colton seems to assume that

if he jumps up with any badly worded, ill-thoughtout motion which supposedly increases Student Participation - I will support it. This is not true, I support more students on most University committees, but only when some thought has gone into the proposals.

This is the difference Mr. Colton. You accuse the Foresters of not thinking. Think again!

Yours faithfully,

Steph Duckett.



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## GOVT APATHY ON PERU

On May 31 an earthquake in Peru demolished the cities of Yungay and Huaraz and many other nearby urban areas. From the 20,000 inhabitants of Yungay 2,500 survived. An Australian reporter for the Sydney Morning Herald flying over Yungay stated that "there is no trace of the town, just a cloud of dust". Final mortality figures suggest a death toll of 50,000. Not only did the 7.5 Richter scale quake affect urban areas but agricultural experts believe that 50% of Peru's main crops in the northern valley have been destroyed. At present there are 600,000 homeless people in Peru struggling to survive the sub-zero temperatures of the Andes.

What is Australia's response to this disaster? The Government of this country has donated 15,000 dollars to Peru relief. A country with one of the highest standards of living in the world. There is another such country in North America called Canada. It's response was 2,000,000 dollars, approximately 133 times as much.

However, the people of Australia, though no doubt ashamed of their government, were not prepared to be ashamed of their country. They set out to make sure that the Gorton government, ostensibly representative of the Australian people, was not going to represent their feelings toward the Peru people by the means of such a pittance as 15,000 dollars.

While involved with the public relief campaign in Canberra, centered at Childer Street Hall and at the Monaro Mall, I managed to restore to its former level my Gorton induced evanescent faith in human nature. At lecture room one at Childer Street ten tireless men and women were prepared to sacrifice their occupational and domestic responsibilities, with students organized by Keith Stevens and the Social Action Group of the A.N.U., to compensate for their government's lack of responsibility. They set about the task of collecting, sorting and packing the huge amount of food and clothes donated by a generous Canberra community. 570 cartons of clothing and 150 of tinned food were the product of their labours.

Articles ranged from 70 dollar pure wool suits from Red Hill to the naivety of baby dolls and teddy bears. Some forms of administration showed initiative however. Incredible though it may seem, the army recruited men, they did not volunteer, to collect the cartons from Childer Street in Army lorries and store it at their 3rd Infantry Battalion Headquarters before it is shipped to San Francisco to be collected there by the Peru government. The Department of Supply, the C.S.I.R.O. and many Canberra stores gave cartons.

The police of course as usual are conspicuous by their absence of initiative and humanity though certain policemen, whose names of course must remain secret, "unofficially" allowed loaded cars to park in "NO STANDING" areas. I sat packing a case of assorted perishables as one officer, hands in pockets, eyes shifting around the room pig fashion, would not condescend to help but asked questions sharply in the obtrusive manner which is part of their robotic training. He eventually strolled out disillusioned and disappointed at there being no-one to arrest.

It is hard to understand the reasoning behind the government's miserly contribution. Senator G. Georges (Lab. Qld) questioned it in Parliament and wondered at the "extremely small" response of 15,000 dollars. Mr. McMahon defended the government on the grounds that "emergency assistance grants in recent years have been in the range of 5,000 dollars to 10,000 dollars with larger amounts exceptional". This is extremely recondite logic. It means that the government is defending itself by reference to its previous pitiful record. Senator Georges referred to the 2,000,000 grant from overseas for Tasmanian bushfire relief. It does seem that in terms of our government we are more ready to receive than to give. It seems to me that our government, in particular is unable to transcend its one track minded politics. 15,000 dollars is a "political" sum for Peru. Peru is not politically expedient concerning Australia. Perhaps an Asian earthquake would produce a more "Political"

donation. We of course have our allies to rely on if an Australian earthquake develops.

James Whittington,  
Bruce Hall.

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## Campus Interview

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C.R.A. representatives will be available for discussions with final year students and those doing post-graduate work in:—

Geology; Geophysics; Economics with majors in Accountancy on June 24, 25.

Appointments should be made through the University Counselling Services.

# THIS YEAR IT'S EASY RIDER



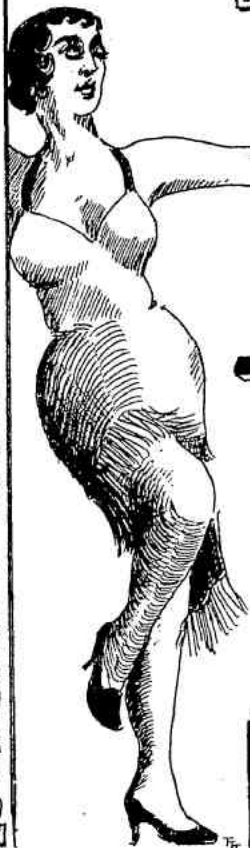
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# WANT TO BE WORONI



NOMINATIONS CLOSE, S.R.C. OFFICE, 5 P.M. FRIDAY 26 TH JUNE.  
A POLICY STATEMENT SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

Andrew Morrison,  
Hon. Secretary S.R.C.

### THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.

1. I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of a member of the Council by the undergraduate students of the University.
2. Persons eligible to vote are :
  - (a) the matriculated students of the University enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor; and
  - (b) the students of the University (being graduates of a University) who are enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor.
3. There is one seat to be filled, that to be vacated by Mr. A. Gordon. The member elected will hold office for one year from 30 September 1970.
4. I invite nominations of persons for election. In accordance with provisions of the University Act each person nominated must be a graduate of a university, a student of the Australian National University and of the full age of twenty-one years. (The Government has agreed to introduce legislation to amend the University Act, and one of the amendments will permit nomination of a student of the University who is the full age of eighteen years. As, however, this is not yet law the present election must be conducted under the existing provisions.)
5. The nominations must be made in writing by two persons qualified to take part in the election and must contain the written consent of the candidate to his nomination. Subject to this requirement no particular form of nomination is prescribed but specimen nomination forms are available from me.
6. Nominations must reach me by 4.00 p.m. on Friday 3 July 1970. They should either be delivered to my office in the University or posted to "The Returning Officer, Australian National University, Box 4, Post Office, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600". In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed "Election by Undergraduate Students".
7. If there is more than one nomination a ballot will be necessary. Each person eligible to vote will be sent a voting paper and a notice setting out how the voter's preference is to be shown and prescribing a date and time by which voting papers must reach the Returning Officer.
8. A list of persons qualified to vote and the provisions of the University Act, Statute and Rules concerning elections may be consulted at my Office.

D.K.R. Hodgkin  
Registrar and Returning Officer

10 June 1970

## WHY NOT BE WORONI EDITOR